May 1.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Forty-one members present.

A paper entitled "Notes on the Natural History of Fort Macon, N. C., and Vicinity, No. 3," by Dr. H. C. Yarrow, was presented for publication.

May 8.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Thirty-seven members present.

A paper entitled "On the Brain of Chimæra Monstrosa," by Burt G. Wilder, was presented for publication.

On the Placenta of a Monkey.—Dr. H. C. CHAPMAN remarked that as it is comparatively rare for monkeys to breed in confinement, and as the opportunity does not often present itself of examining the placenta in these animals, a few remarks on the character of that structure in the *Macacus nemestrinus* might not be considered superfluous. The young monkey, which was born dead in the Zoological Garden, measured 13 inches from snout to tip of tail. As in the case of almost all the old world monkeys or Catarrhines, there were two placentæ, which measured in their largest diameters 3 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches respectively, and were discoid in shape. The umbilical cord was $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and contained one umbilical vein, and two umbilical arteries. Curiously enough in the South American monkeys, while there are two umbilical veins, as well as two arteries in the cord, the placenta is single.

On the Earthy Oxides of Samarskite.—Prof. J. LAWRENCE SMITH made some remarks on the anomalous properties of the earthy oxides of samarskite belonging to that class of the earths which are precipitated by a cold concentrated solution of sulphate potash, or sulphate of soda. He gave his reasons for believing that these oxides contain but little if any cerium oxide, and that there is a strong probability of the bulk of it being a new earth. He expressed these views with much caution, because more thorough investigation on larger quantities might possibly prove them to be inaccurate.

On Marbleized Iron.—Mr. WM. H. DOUGHERTY reported the results of his examination of a new article of enamelled iron-ware